

Trade of B.
SOME
REFLECTIONS
ON THE
TRADE
BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN and SWEDEN,

Humbly submitted to the
Consideration of the Legislature.

By a GENTLEMAN who resided some Years in SWEDEN.



LONDON,

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FORM 2

REFLECTIONS

ON THE

TRIAL

OF THE

GOVERNMENT



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THOUGH the *Industry* of a People, be the Foundation of *Commerce*, in any Country, yet, there are many other concurrent Causes, necessary to carry it to its highest *Pitch*, and make a Nation *flourishing* and great: Among which none can be of more Importance in this grand Concern, than the seasonable Interposition of a *Legislature*. This is more especially the Case, at a *Time* when all the neighbouring Powers, are so jealous of each other, more than ever attentive to their *Interests*, and desirous by all *possible* Means

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Means to advance the Trade of their *respective* Countries. For this Reason, as I have had the Opportunity of being acquainted with some Particulars, which are not generally known, or if known by some few, have been hitherto little attended to; I shall venture to give my Sentiments to the Publick, with Regard to a certain Branch of Commerce, which has been long carried on, most undeniably, to the Prejudice of the British Nation: I mean the *Trade* between us and *Sweden*.

The chief Commodities of *Sweden*, are, Iron, Copper, Pitch, Tar, Mafts and Deals, &c. of which Iron is the most valuable, as it is the principal we import from thence.

The whole *Exports* of *Sweden* are thought by the best of Judges, not to exceed the Value of Five hundred thousand Pounds *per Ann.* of which at least Three hundred thousand is thought to centre in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and to make this clear, I shall give a Specimen of their Exports for the Year 1750, as it was faithfully copied from the Custom-house Books of *Stockholm* and *Gottenburgh*; for it is easy to form a Judgment of the whole Trade of *Sweden*, from that of those two Parts, as they are by far the most considerable.

(7)

An Account of Goods exported from *Stockholm*, An. 1750.

		Sing. & Do. De.	Pitch & Tar.	Wire & Brafs	Iron & Steel.					
		Dozen	Barrels	Ship lb.	Skol lb.	Lis lb.	Ship lb.	Skol lb.	Lis lb.	
London	—	917—	7390—	—	—	—	36333	5—		
Bristol	—	816—	25—	—	—	—	10141	3—		
Hull	—	274—	164—	—	—	—	11301	4—		
Liverpool	—	87—	358—	—	—	—	3260	6—		
Lynn Regis	—	412—	661—	2	—	—	2641	18—		
Colchester	—	61—	156—	—	—	—	2105	3—		
Dublin	—	126—	—	19	19	19	4796	—		
Sundry Ports in England	—	130—	453—	20	—	2	5190	11—		
Ditto in Scotland	—	140—	165—	—	—	—	4287	10—		
Ditto in Ireland	—	154—	—	30	—	8	4758	17—		
Total to G. Britain and Ireland.	—	3117—	9372—	72	8	1	84815	17—		
Holland	—	254—	17719—	464	18	6	25382	3—		
France	—	441—	11862—	1334	15	6	1581	14—		
Spain and Portugal	—	13110—	1644—	8	—	5	21725	9—		
Italy and Turkey	—	12—	60—	—	—	—	1409	19—		
Lubeck and Denmark	—	114—	7893—	111	10	12	8938	13—		
Pomerania and Holst.	—	636—	3054—	1	6	17	18495	16—		
Livonia and Courland	—	19—	411—	84	18	5	1952	6—		
Prussia and Dantzick	—	5—	61—	50	—	10	10055	12—		
Total to foreign Ports.	—	14591—	42704—	2055	10	1	89541	12—		

N. B. 20 Lis Pounds make one Scol Pound, 20 Scol Pounds make one Ship Pound. The Lis Pound is eight *per Cent.* less than our Pound averdupois. About $7\frac{1}{2}$ Ship Pound make a Tun of Iron.

An Account of Goods exported from Gottenburg, An. 1750.

	Ship ^{lb.} of Iron	Sk. lb.	Lif. lb.		Sh. lb.	Sk. lb.	Lif. lb.
London	19380	12	15	Irwin	120	—	—
Hull	13096	1	15	Lancaster	187	10	—
Liverpool	6356	15	—	Sundry Ports			
Malden	1425	—	15	in England	1833	14	15
Belfast	1594	5	15	Ditto in			
Newcastle	3612	15	10	Scotland.	5669	17	10
Glasgow	913	11	10	Ditto in			
Stockton	3426	—	6	Ireland.	600	—	—
Yarmouth	1472	10	15				
Lynn	487	10	—				
Montrose	200	—	—				
Newry	360	—	10	Total to G.			
Wells	110	1	5	Britain and			
Perth	111	6	15	Ireland.	67195		01
Dumfries	704	19	5				
Dublin	449	17	5	Amsterdam	1633	3	10
Dunbar	152	—	—	Bordeaux	337	11	5
Elphinstone	400	—	—	Cadiz	415	—	5
Burrowsterness	222	—	—	Campvere	400	—	—
Colrairie	225	—	—	Charente	12	—	—
Leith	790	—	—	Hamburg	2052	2	—
Nairne	75	—	—	Lisbon	2394	10	5
Pettenwheem	230	—	—	Nantes	300	—	—
Dundalk	784	13	5	East Indies	2764	10	11
Dundee	150	—	—	Porto Port	60	—	—
Aberdeen	200	—	—	Sundry Ports			
Arth	15	—	—	in France.	51	13	—
Berwick	996	—	—				
Alloway	70	—	—				
Anstruther	93	4	15	Total to fo-			
Croswick	100	—	—	reign Ports.	10420	10	16
Harwich	580	—	15				

Exports

Exports from *Gottenburg* continued.

Ship lb.	Skol. lb.	Lifs lb.	
1114	- 17	- 12	- fine Steel.
97	- 12	- 15	- Hoop Iron.
159	- 5	- 10	- Alum
316	Barrels of Pitch.		
345	Barrels of Tar.		
31974	Doz. of divers Sorts of Deals.		
767	Doz. of white Deals.		
1310	Pieces of the best red Fir.		
463	Doz. of Handspikes.		
East India Goods to the Value of 1433650			
Dollars Silverment.			

N. B. A Dollar Silverment is worth about 17d of *English* Money.

From this Account which, I venture to say, is a just one, it appears, that the Goods exported from *Sweden*, (the Product of that Country) to *Great Britain*, exceed the Exports, to all the rest of *Europe*.

I shall now endeavour to shew the Reasonableness of a *Law*, to discourage the Importation of Iron from *Sweden*, and to encourage it from our own *Colonies*.

It is manifest beyond Contradiction, that the Saving of three hundred thousand Pounds *per Ann.* may allow it to be only two hundred thousand Pounds, would be of unspeakable

Benefit

Benefit to this Kingdom. This is perfectly agreeable to the Sense of that august Body, the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in the Preamble to the late Act to encourage the Importation of *Iron* from the *British* Colonies in *America*; where it is declared, that, "Whereas the Importation of Bar-Iron from his Majesty's Colonies in *America*, into the Port of *London*, and the Importation of Pig-Iron from the said Colonies, into any Part of *Great Britain*, and the Manufacture of such Bar and Pig-Iron in *Great Britain*, will be of great Advantage not only to the said Colonies, but also to this Kingdom, by furnishing the Manufacturers of Iron, with a Supply of that useful and necessary Commodity, and by Means thereof large Sums of Money now annually paid to foreigners, will be saved to this Kingdom, and a greater Quantity of the *Woolen*, and other Manufactures of *Great Britain* will be exported to *America* in Exchange for such Iron so imported; Be it therefore enacted, &c.'

By this Act it is provided that Pig-Iron, made in the *British* Colonies in *America*, may be imported into any Port of *Great Britain*, and Bar-Iron into the Port of *London* only, Duty free.

But with all humble Submission to the great Council of the Nation, might it not be expedient to extend this Liberty already granted to the Port of *London*, a little farther, and allow

Bar-

Bar-Iron to be imported into all the Ports of *Great Britain* upon the *same* Terms? And the good Consequences of such a Regulation could not fail to be innumerable: For in my Opinion, it is not a Matter of Trade merely, though that be of high Importance, but of political *Interest*, I mean, in the most extensive Sense of it, *highly* worthy the Attention of the Legislature.

It is without Question a fundamental Maxim, in all Trade, considered in a national Sense, to carry our own Manufactures to the highest Pitch of Perfection possible; and to take as little as we can from our Neighbours; But if we should be under a Necessity to admit a foreign Commodity, to import it rather from our *Friends*, than our *Enemies*. Now the Conduct of the *Swedish* Nation, has, for several Years past, with Regard to *Great Britain*, been altogether *unaccountable*. For is it not astonishing that notwithstanding the prodigious Consumption of the *Swedish* Commodities *here*, they have strictly prohibited most of our Manufactures, particularly our *Cloth*, which they can *ill* want, all Sorts of Utenfils in Brass and Iron (though great Part of the Materials were originally purchased from themselves) and all Sorts of Toys, Watches, &c. in which our Artisans are allowed to excel those of all *Europe*: All wearing Apparel, Furniture, Glass, &c. and in short almost every thing except
Leather,

Leather, of which they have lately taken pains to establish a Manufacture at *Home*, and for that Purpose have employed some Natives of their own, to pry into the Mystery of Tanning here in *England*, and to solicit some Persons skilled in that Business from *hence*?

From a Notion, though a *false* one, that their Iron is an Article absolutely necessary for us, they have not only raised the Price of it near one third, in the Compass of a few Years, but even the Government has laid a Duty upon it when exported, in order to make it *dearer* to us, and have likewise laid high *Duties* on Provisions imported from us, though necessary for their *own* Subsistence.

From what I have already observed it plainly appears, that the *Swedes* ought to encourage a free Trade, and cultivate a good Understanding and Harmony with *Great Britain*, in preference to all other Nations under Heaven; and indeed they have every *Motive*, both of Honour and Interest, as well as Gratitude, to engage them to it: and yet it is certain they have a fixed Hatred, a natural, or rather *unnatural* and hereditary Aversion to us, and this Disposition is general, as any one who has *resided* any Time in that Country, nay even travelled through it, may easily judge of.

In the Year 1723, when the *all-conquering* Arms of *Russia*, had struck Terror through all the Provinces of *Sweden*, had already conquered
Finland,

Finland, and were preparing to cross the *Bothnick* Gulph with an irresistible Force, to seize their Capital, which might probably have ended with the Conquest of their whole Country, and entire *Ruin* of that Nation; then did the Court of *Great Britain* interfere in a friendly Manner, and by sending a very respectable *Fleet* into the *Baltick* put a speedy Period to the unequal *War*. If the saving of a Nation does not deserve a grateful *Return*, I am at a Loss to know what does.

Afterwards in the Year 1741, when they engaged in a War with the aforementioned Power, contrary to the Faith of *Treaties*, without the least Shadow of Reason, and contrary to common Sense; when the Event was such as all the World expected and thought they deserved, *too* shameful for them to mention! They again applied to his most gracious Majesty King *George*, to use his *well-known* Interest with the Court of *Petersburg*, to save them from *impending* Ruin---with the desired Effect. How they have behaved *since*, is no Secret, particularly in the Year 1745, when four or five hundred Youths, many of them, of the *best* Families in *Sweden*, enlisted themselves in the Service of a *Popish* Pretender, and only waited for a favourable *Wind* to carry them to the North of *Scotland*, where they were designed to act as *Officers* in the Rebel Army: Concerning which, I have nothing more to remark, than,

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that surely, it *deserves*---it ought to be *resented*.

Notwithstanding, I am firmly persuaded, the *British* Nation is yet *able* to make their own Terms with *Sweden*, and by a proper *Use* of their Power, (in spite of all the Artifices of *France*, to which they have meanly *sold* themselves) bring them to a Necessity of suing for *Terms* of *Commerce*, with more Humility than they have already done for *Terms* of *Peace*. And this may be effected by a *Prohibition* of their Iron. I do not mean an absolute Prohibition, at least till we could be effectually supplied from our own Plantations: But if, suppose, a small Quantity was allowed to be imported, and a considerable Duty laid even upon this, and if the additional Duty on the *Swedish* Iron was given as a *Bounty* to that imported from our *American* Colonies, the good Consequences would soon be seen, by enabling his Majesty's Subjects, perhaps in a few Years, to import Iron enough to supply the Nation; and of Course reduce the *haughty Swedes*, to our own Terms, both in Trade and Politicks.

Here---I cannot but observe that as it is of *high* Consequence, to *Great Britain*, to humble *Sweden*, it is certainly of Importance to cultivate an entire Friendship with the *Danes*, who have a great Affection for the *English*; and without Doubt as *Sweden* is in a decaying State, so *Denmark* is *improving*, especially in
Trade

Trade and maritime Power; and indeed no wonder since they are uncommonly happy in a King who is truly the *Father* of his Country, has all the excellent Qualities of the Head and Heart united, makes the true Interest of his People his chief Study, and does his utmost to promote it, rejoices in their Prosperity and always shares their Grievs; and who---as I am well informed, has a particular *Regard* for our Nation, and not without Reason, since to it, he owed the Possession of his *late Queen*--- a Princess of the first Character in *Europe*! who was not only admired, but almost *adored* by all the Subjects of *that* Crown, and whose unexpected Death, must affect with *real* Grief not only all the Well-wishers of the *Danish* Nation, but every one, who has any Sense of *true* Dignity or Love of Virtue. This I cannot help saying, not so much out of Gratitude for the Civilities shewn to me at the Court of *Denmark*, as from a *real* Conviction of the Truth of it.

This Prince seldom maintains less even in times of Peace, than forty five or fifty thousand effective Men by *Land*, and can always in a few Weeks equip a Fleet of twenty or twenty five Ships of the Line, well mann'd and victualled, &c. This or a greater Number is seldom wanting in the Port of *Copenhagen* only. *Hicce oculis vidi.*

Their Ammunition and Stores are always ready, and their Men are registered and at Call, and as I am well informed their Order and *OEconomy* in the Management of their whole Navy, is truly *admirable*, and worthy the Imitation of a more powerful *Nation*.

But, to proceed with my former Argument. I am well aware that many Objections have been started against the *Scheme* I propose, for the Encouragement of the *British, American* Iron. The first is, that should this take effect, it would be a Prejudice to the Land Owner, by reducing the Price of *Wood*, and consequently that many Gentlemen who have planted Woods and have erected Forges upon their Estates for the melting of Pig Iron, would be considerable Sufferers. I grant this may in Part be true, but not of such Importance as to be a national Concern; and if the old Maxim, "*Salus Populi, suprema Lex*" be good, this Argument should have no Weight: For certainly, the private Gain of Individuals, can never come in Competition, under so *just* an Administration as *ours* with the Welfare of the Publick. And as the Wood chiefly used for this Purpose, especially in the North of *England*, is *Oak*, which is likely by its Scarcity, to become every Day more valuable, it deeply concerns the present Age, to be very provident of that most valuable Timber, which
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has enabled us to fit out Fleets of such *mighty* Power, and on which, some time or other, the *Fate* of this Nation, (God knows how soon) may perhaps depend: Instead of cutting *down* all before us, for the Sake of a *few* Bars of Iron, when we may be better supplied, and at less Expence from our *Colonies*, we should rejoice at any Expedient for preserving this *precious* Store. It was diverting enough, when the Bill for the Encouragement of the *American* Iron was depending, to observe a certain Order of Men called *Tanners*, so extremely *zealous* for the Good of the Nation; but I believe the true Reason why they opposed it, was because, if less Wood was cut, Bark would be *dearer*; at present, I grant it, but is Futurity out of the Question? And is there not sufficient Reason to preserve our *Oak* and our *Bark* too? Indeed I am fully persuaded that if some Restraint was laid on the Exportation of *British* Bark to foreign Countries, it would be of eminent *Service* to that Branch of Business.

Another Objection, and which at first Sight may seem more material than the former, is, that should the Importation of Iron from his Majesty's Colonies, succeed as might be expected, it would occasion a vast *Increase* of People and Wealth, and consequently of Power in those Countries that in Time they might become *Rivals* to their Mother Country, prejudice her Interests, and become at last independent

pendent of her. But however plausible this Objection may appear, there can be no just Foundation for it, since as things are now circumstanced, this never can be the Case; for it will be always in our Power to subject them by our Fleets, and still more by refusing them Supplies of many of the Necessaries of Life; and even in this very Instance, it will prove a sufficient Check upon them, to forbid them the Manufacture of their own Iron, any farther than making it into Bars and fit for Use, and oblige them to receive from us, all their Arms, Instruments of Husbandry, and the common Utenfils of Life. Nay it is plain to a Demonstration, that this very Favour, if *conceded*, will unite them to us more closely than ever, as it will be more *their* Interest.

And certainly the present State of Affairs in *Europe*, as well as in *America*, may justly claim from a *British* Legislature, a due Attention to the Interests of his Majesty's Colonies, and engage them by all proper, nay all possible Means, to improve the *vast* Advantages which may be reaped from them; more especially at a Time when *France*, that artful, industrious and enterprizing *Nation*, far beyond the Example of *former* Ages, is making large *Strides* towards universal Trade, as they have often done towards universal Monarchy; and are now uncommonly active to strengthen themselves on the *vast Continent* of *America*, where they have
already

already got *beyond* us, and may in a great Measure hinder us from extending ourselves through those *wide* Tracts; wisely judging, that the *American* Trade is, and will be, the chief Support of their great and *growing* Power. This is abundantly confirmed by all the *late* Advices from that Part of the World. A most affecting and indeed *alarming* Consideration to every Protestant Briton!

Now that I am upon this Subject, I cannot help taking Notice of some Abuses in Trade that have fallen within my Observation, and particularly with Regard to smuggling, which though it be a beaten *Topick* of Discourse, and it is well known, very severe Laws are enacted against it, I am persuaded is not so generally understood---nor believed to be of such pernicious Consequence as it really is.

A Merchant of very extensive Knowledge in Business, in *Flanders*, told me, that immediately upon the Commencement of the last *Peace*, Vessels were fitted out for the Purpose of smuggling, at every Port upon the opposite Continent from *Bologne* to the *Elb*; perhaps he might have taken in a larger Compass, and have said with some Appearance of Truth, from *St. Sebastian's* to *North Bergen*. When I came from *Calais* to *Dover* in the Year 1751, I happened to step into the Cabin, as the Vessel was coming out of the Harbour, when all Hands were at work above, and it being fine Weather,

Weather, the Passengers likewise on *Deck*; when to my great Surprise, I cast my Eyes upon fifty or sixty Pounds of Tea, which they had not had Time to secrete; I examined a Paper or two, and found it to be *Green* of a good Sort. Four other Vessels sailed with Passengers at the same Time; now if those had as much as the first-mentioned, which I will *charitably* suppose, how much Tea may be clandestinely brought in by this Means only? and if so, what an immense Quantity may we believe to come from all the different *Ports* above hinted at? Nay there is so general a Disposition in our Sailors to smuggle, that I will venture to affirm there is scarce a Ship freighted from this Island to any foreign Port, where *East India* Goods are to be purchased, that does not bring a considerable Quantity; and thus the *French*, the *Dutch*, the *Dane*, and the *Prussian* too, reap the Advantage upon those expensive Articles, which our Fellow-subjects should *reap*, and by this Means, we encourage the *Trade* and support the *Fleets* of Foreigners, some of them our greatest Enemies. For the original Prices of these Things in the *Indies* is but a Trifle in Comparison of what they yield at our European *Markets*: And I believe it will be found true, that the smuggling of one Pound of Tea, or one set of China-ware, shall carry more Money out of the Nation, than

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fix Pounds of Tea, or fix Sets of China-ware, purchased in a regular Way.

In *North-Britain* they have found out of late, a new Way of introducing *Teas*, which I believe has been scarce so much as *thought* of, unless by the Persons immediately concerned, For Instance, a large Parcel of Tea, suppose 1000 *lb.* of a low Price, perhaps at 2*s.* per *lb.* shall be privately imported from *Middleburgh*, *Flushing*, or some other Town in *Holland* or *Zealand*, the Owner of the Tea informs the proper Officer, by which means he is entitled to *half* the Value; at a publick Sale, he buys the whole, and gets a *Permit* for such a Parcel of Tea, then replaces this bad Tea, with a *fine* Sort which has been likewise smuggled from *Gottenburgh* or some other Port. By this Permit he sends it to *England*, and disposes of the rest, as he can, in the *adjacent* Country.

There are several other Instances of an irregular Trade in the *North*, to take no Notice of the Business of *French* Wines and Tobacco, which have been long brought into *South-Britain*, without *Duty*. I do not mention this out of any Pique or Prejudice against the Inhabitants of *that* Part of the Nation; it is chiefly owing to the Nature and Situation of their Country, which affords far greater Opportunities of *clandestine* Trade, than perhaps any other in the World, they have such a prodigious

digious Number of *Rivers, Bays, Creeks, Fritbs,* and *small* Ports, to take no Notice of their inland Lakes, which afford an *easy* Conveyance for many Sorts of Goods, to distant unfrequented Places, very fit for Concealment; and Officers cannot be placed every where, and consequently it may not be in the Power of *any* Government, entirely to prevent it.

In short this illicit Practice is big with a *Variety* of Mischiefs, too many for me at this Time to enumerate: Above all that which is carried on between us and *France*, has a Tendency to *alienate* the Affections of his Majesty's Subjects, make the Parties concerned contract an Aversion to their *native* Country, and a liking to the Manners and Fashions and Persons of the *French*, till by this means the Way is paved to what they have been so long aiming at, but I chuse not to mention.

I have only one thing more to observe, which though not properly belonging to the Subject I have been treating of, yet has a nearer Relation in its Consequences than may be at first thought of, I mean with Regard to the sensible *Decrease* of our People. And here I cannot help lamenting the unhappy Fate of a late *Bill*, brought into Parliament, which had it passed into a Law, in my humble Opinion, would have had the most *salutary* Effects upon the Trade, the Manufactures, the Agriculture, and the general Strength and Power of the Nation;

Nation; I mean the Bill for the *Naturalization* of foreign *Protestants*.

I happened, when the Bill was depending, to be in a *foreign* Country; and it was easy to observe, that all the Friends of *Great Britain*, were *heartly* for it; whereas the *French*, our hereditary Enemies, and the selfish *Dutch*, our constant Rivals in Trade, were warm Partisans against it, and proportionably rejoiced in its Miscarriage.

Exclusive Privileges have been seldom found to be of any *real* Service; they only enable a *few* Individuals, and those perhaps not the most worthy, to live at their Ease, out of the Labours of the many. Nor can I see the Reason why a Man born out of the *Liberties* of *London*, or the Gates of *York* or *Bristol*, should not be allowed to get his Bread in those respective Cities, if he deserves it by his Ingenuity, or his *Industry*.

After a long *War* wherein we have lost great Numbers of our *ablest* Hands; and in an Age and Country of Wealth and boundless *Luxury* like ours, where lawful Marriage is perhaps discouraged, or at least rendered difficult from the great *Expences* occasioned by it, consequently where the ordinary Methods of raising Recruits for the *Publick* Service fail; what *Scheme* can be devised, so natural, so easy and effectual as *this*, to bring over great Numbers of foreign Protestants to *settle* with us, who

will always be staunch Friends to *that* Government, that has provided better for them, than their *native* Country could do; and protects them in all their civil Rights and Privileges in a more *ample* Sense, than they have heretofore known? Besides, People in their Circumstances will be under a Necessity of behaving *well*, and of distinguishing themselves, that they may be able in any Degree to *vie* with our own Natives, who must have a great Advantage over Strangers, and who will certainly on this Occasion *exert* themselves and do their utmost (to use their own Phrase) to hinder Foreigners from *eating* their Bread. I would only ask, are not Mankind, all, *Brethren*? And what is it to the Publick, who does the Work, provided the work be done? For my Part, I think it much more eligible, to encourage an honest, ingenious, industrious *Foreigner*, than a knavish, ignorant, or idle *Native*. There is no intrinsic Merit in being *born* in any Country, but if a Man, by his *honest* Labour, contributes his Share to the Welfare of a Nation, he has a *Claim* in Proportion from it.

Most serious Thinkers, and such as are the best *versed* in political Arithmetick, are of Opinion, that the Numbers of our People are far from *increasing*. This is demonstrable by the great *Want* of Hands, which is perhaps, more sensibly

sensibly felt in the remote Counties, than in the Capital itself: But especially in those Places that are employed in Tillage; the Wages of Servants of both Sexes are become exorbitant; insomuch that I have heard many judicious Farmers and Country Gentlemen say, that were it not for the great Supplies of labouring People, we annually receive from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, we should not have Hands in *England*, sufficient to reap our Harvest.

Nay even in *London* itself it has of late been clearly proved, by some very ingenious Gentlemen, Members of the Royal Society; that there is a sensible Decrease of People, no less than an hundred and twenty thousand within the *Bills* of Mortality, since the Year 1742.

It was the constant Practice of the *Grecian* State, whenever their Country was dispeopled by War or Famine, or any other Calamity, to have Recourse to extraordinary Methods to replenish it: It was the well-known Maxim of the *Romans*; and even the modern *French* by their late Encouragement of Marriage, and some other Laws of that Kind, seem to be sensible of what high Consequence it is, to fill a Nation, with a Race of honest, healthy and laborious People.

Upon

Upon the whole, I am confident, that under the Direction of *Divine* Providence, and our present *auspicious* Government, notwithstanding the great *Load* of Debts, *Great Britain* may yet, if we are not wanting to our selves, *lift* up its *Head*, and become not only the *Envy*, as it is, but the *Glory* of all *Europe*.

F I N I S.

E R R A T U M.

P. 8. After Total to G. Britain and Ireland 67195 add 10 in the second Column of Figures.



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